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THE SUN, New York City.

1872-1892.

Undoubtedly the most disastrous and disheartening defeat sustained by the Democratic party in the nation within the memery of the present generation was that of 1872, when its temporary ascendancy secured in a dozen doubtful States was rudely overturned by a tidal wave of adverse majorities. Despite the rosiest of hopes and the most cheerful of prognostications, GRANT was placed for a second term in the White House, and the Republicans gained an overwhelming preponderance in both branches of Congress

New York went Republican in 1872 by 52. 767, New Jersey by 14,180, Connecticut by 4,350, Indiana by 21,090, Ohio by 34,268, California by 12,227, Massachusetts by 74,300, and Pennsylvania by 135.918. So overpowering was the disaster that fears were entertained in many quarters that the forces of the Democracy were too thoroughly rended and scattered to be reorganized on any basis which could promise any permanent success. The disheartening feature of the defeat was the fact that it was not sustained in supporting candidates pledged and committed to the championing and exposition of the undying principles of the Demoeratic party, but after yielding, under the claim of expediency, to the demands of a number of Republicans who had made large promises secured at the sacrifice of timehonored Democratic traditions and the denial of representation on the Presidential ticket of Democrats of national fame and conspicuous public service. The result was far from justifying the sacrifice.

The position of the Democracy in 1872 was not that of a party defeated in uncompromising but unsuccessful battle for its principles, but that of a party which, having sacrificed these to success, suffered a reverse Which was as humiliating as it was disastrous.

The result of the 1872 contest was not, however, what the Republicans had hoped for and the Democrats expected. Out of evil cometh, sometimes, good. Chastened, purified, and invigorated, the Democratic party came out of the contest of 1872 stronger, because more solidified, than before. It sent to the rear its false guides its guerilla allies, its wayfarers from the ambush, and it set itself to work to traverse again

the road which leads to honorable triumph. The early effects of this course were disclosed in the year following, when New York in the East and Ohio in the West swung again into the Democratic column. In 1874 a still greater victory awaited the loyal and uncompromising Democracy. Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, and Massachusetts were added to their side, and along with this success was the acquisi tion of a Democratic majority in Congress for the first time in fourteen years, the rise to national eminence of a great party cham pion in Congress, SAMUEL J. RANDALL, and the appearance of a great leader in the polities of New York in the person of SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The tide of popular support which had risen in 1874 continued at high-water mark in 1575, and in 1876 the Demoracy elected its President, the first in twenty years.

These results followed the disaster of 1872. Who shall say that the history of that memorable contest will not be repeated in 1888, when the Democracy, emerging from defeat, due to the acceptance of policies not Democratic, of leaders not committed to its cause, and of alles intent only on its destruction. will, by a revival of the old faith in its under lying and undying principles, march again to victory under the grand old standard and under leaders whose loyalty is as conspicuocratic partisanship?

European Statesmen.

Our election being over, an esteemed correspondent asks:

"Who is the one greatest living statesman of Italy, france, Spain, Bussia, Turkey, Austria, Ireland! ance, Spain, Bussia, Turkey, "215 West 131st Street. J. H. Coox."

This is an interesting question, and it is one, moreover, less easily answered than some persons might suppose. For the kind and measure of ability which passes for statesmanship in one country may not in another, and then, again, in the same country the standard of statesmanship may vary from age to age. Besides, any observer's appreciation of a given statesman's merits may be biassed by his own leanings to conservative or liberal opinious. So that at best our estimates must in some cases be tentative. It will be noticed that our correspondent

excludes England and Germany from the list of countries as to which he asks for information. Few Americans, indeed, would dream of disputing the preëminence instate craft of GLADSTONE in Great Britain or of BISMARCK in the German empire. With regard, also, to Italy, not many persons, we presume, would healtate about naming the man who, since the death of DEPRETIS stands foremost in public affairs. That man, of course, is Signor CRISPI, who unites in his own person the offices of Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of the Interior. Although circumstances have powerfully aided him, he reselves much of the credit for the influential position secured to Italy through her close alliance with the German and Austrian empires, and thus far he has managed to exercise a firm control over the discordant elements of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. But he, like his predecessors, finds the Roman question unsolvable, and his Ministry has gained nothing but humiliation from the

In French politics them has been no commanding personality since GAMBETTA, and even of him it must be said that his brief experiment in a ministerial capacity was a failure. CLEMENCEAU has not yet been tried in office, though perhaps his hour will come before the dissolution of the present Chamber. The most that can be said for Bou-LANGER is that, considered as a statesman, his value is as yet unknown. DE FREYCINET and Waddington are generally regarded as men of second-rate abilities. They have both had great opportunities, of which they made but little. FLOQUET'S measure cannot be accurately taken until we see what comes of hts bold revision project, which may make him, but now seems quite as likely to mar him. In Spain Sagasta and Canovas are un-

questionably the most conspicuous figures in public life. The former is as plainly the most dexterous politician among the Moderates as is the latter among the Conservatives. CASTELAR, although a brilliant orator, showed himself very inefficient as a leader of a party or the head of a Government during the trief period after the abdication of AMADEUS when republicas institutions were tried in Spain. Whether Sanasra or

Carovas is the abler man is a question that may soon be answered by events, for the truce arranged between them upon the death of ALPHONSO XII. in order to make mooth thepath of his widow, has now ended.

Among the Csar's counsellors M. DE GIERS

continues to be the most prominent, although se is far from being trusted with such unlimited authority over Russia's foreign relations as was at one time conceded to Prince GORTOMAKCEF. Of the German party in the court and bureaucracy he is the acknowledged head, but should ALEXANDER III. ever give his undivided confidence to the Slavophil section, Gen. IGNATIEFF would come to the front. In Turkey the day of Grand Viziers is over, nor is there any member of the Porte comparable in respect of talents or influence wish RESCHID Pasha, the distinguished adviser of ABDUL MEDJID, or with MIDHAT Pacha, who played such an important part in Ostoman affairs twelve years ago The present Ministers are merely the Sultan's clerks, and if there is now any statesman in Turkey, it is ABDUL HAMID himself. Since the retirement of ANDRASSY the HAPSBURGH monarchy has had but three statesmen with any pretensions to the first rank. These, of course, are Count Kalnoky,

the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole empire, Mr. TEZA, the head of the Cabinet in the Translethan or Hungarian kingdom. and Count Vos TAAFE, who holds an analo gous position is the Cisleithan division. All three have and extremely difficult rôles to fill, but perhaps the last named has overcome the greatest obstacles in constructing and maintaining a working majority in the Cisleithan Parliament through the union on a home rule platform of such incongruous constituents as the Czechs, the Polet and the Dalmatians. The German-speaking subjects of Francis JOSEPH have nothing to thank VON TAAPE for, but they would not deny his great political expertness.

We are surprised that our correspondent should need to be cold who towers head and shoulders above at other Irishmen in public life. Ireland has one statesman of preeminent authority, and his name, we need not add, is CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

The Cost of Missions.

As a sequel to his paper on "The Great Missionary Failure" Canon TAYLOR contributes to the Formightly Review for this month a paper on "Missionary Finance."

This last is a subject as difficult to discuss with exactness of statistics as it is important that it should be so treated. Canon TAYLOR has found, as everybody else who has undertaken the investigation has found. that it is next to inpossible to make the balance sheet of as ordinary missionary society balance after the customary business fashion, so peculiar are the methods of religious bookkeeping.

He selected for his purpose two missionary associations, the one the Universities Mis sion, and the other the Church Missionary Society of England, thi greatest of the Protestant missionary organizations of the world. From the first to got free and frank answers to his inquiries but the information obtained from the second was confusing. When he sought for mere intelligible figures he was told by the Secretary he might examine the books for himself, or employ an accountant at his own expense to make out a correct balance sheet; but, dryly observes Canon TAYLOB, "as the society already expends £26,111 7s. 4d. on the collection and administration of funds, Idid not feel inclined to accept the generous proposal "

He finds that the accounts of the Church Missionary Society as published are remarkably illusive. Very little that is satisfactory to an exact mini can be made out of them. For instance, a sum of \$330,000 is excluded from the balance sheet for various fictitious reasons, and there are other omissions and discrepancies, leading Canon TAYLOR to say that "It is as much as if a to one date, its financial position to another, | been mentioned. and the accounts of the passengers carried and of the train miles run to a third."

Vast sums locally raised for the missions of the region "do not enter into the system of home-audited accounts," in the words of the Secretary, for the reason, as surmised by Canon TAYLOR, that much of the money is employed in paying converts, those rice Christians,' or 'rupee Christians,' as they are called, whose existence so seriously discredits the genuine results of the labors of the missionaries." The amount contributed at home and abroad which does not appear on the balance sheet he estimates at \$340,000 at least. As a whole, besides \$330,000 locally raised, \$725,000 has been cent out from England during the year covered. There are no reports as to how these vast sums are expended, the society telling Canon TAYLOR that "no ascount of the actual expenditure on the missions has ever been printed." That is a secret carefully guarded by the wellpaid officers. It is all a very loose way of doing business, and though he does not doubt the integrity of the managers, he wonders at their negligence in a matter of so great practical importance. "As an exhibition of philanthropic Christian zeal the balance sheet is magnificent, but it can

hardly be called finance." The same criticism applies to missionary societies in this country, and in both what strikes the hard-headed financier especially is the great cost of collecting and administering the funds. From beginning to end the salvation of the heathen is an enormously costly, not to say wasteful business

The Universities Mission to Eastern Africa

proceeds on a different plan. Its work is done largely without pecuniary reward. none of the missionaries receiving any stipend, though they are allowed to draw \$100 year for clothes. They are religious enthusiasts, who go about preaching as the apostles did, trusting to Gop for the supply of their physical wants. They renounce the world to win souls for heaven, and in that respect are like every preacher, as Sir W HUNTER says, who for the last twenty-four centuries has appealed to the popular heart. The ordinary missionary is very different. The conversion of heathens is to him a professional, perfunctory matter, for which he is liberally paid. Therefore it happens that the natives look upon a missionary as "a charitable Englishman, who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old incarnations and triads, and drives out his wife and little ones in a pony carriage."

The Universities Mission goes about the work more seriously, Of the enormous sums, exceeding \$1,500,000, collected by the Church Missionary Society, over 11 per cent. went for collections and management alone. Of the vastly smaller sum obtained by the Universities Mission the percentage for these items was only 8 per cent. The first spent last year \$500 for each European missionary employed, simply in raising and distribut ing the funds. The cost to the other was only \$95. Its twenty-one local Secretaries and eleven missionaries "on deputation work" cost the Church Missionary Society last year over \$50,000, or an average of over \$1,000 each. The 66 local Secretaries of the Universities Mission cost the society only \$165 all told, and that small sum chiefly for postage stamps. As we have said, when it comes to the Universities missionaries, they work without fee or reward. Free passage, lodging, and board at the common table and \$100 a year for clothes are all they get. The

Lord must provide the rest. Finally, the total expenditure of the Church Missionary Society, divided among its missionaries, averaged something like \$5,000 apiece. In the Universities Mission the average was only \$1,200. The average cost of the actual maintenance of a missionary by the first is about \$2,500; by the second about \$440. The fundamental difference between the systems of the two societies is described by Canon TAYLOR as this: "The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, as a rule, marry young; they are offered liberal salaries, pensions, and provision for their wives and children. The distinguishing feature of the Universities Mission is that their missionaries are celibates." He therefore comes to the conclusion that cellbacy is a necessity in the great majority of cases, estimating that if the Church Missionary Society followed the rules and financial methods of the other, it would set free for additional effort more than \$1,000,000 a year.

As we remarked when summarizing his previous paper, these criticisms come not from an enemy of the Church, but from a clergyman of high standing in the Church. He has shown that the missionary enterprise is a tremendous failure so far as the conversion of heathendom is concerned, and that in a money sense it is so conducted as to be enormously extravagant and wasteful.

Ten New Crimes.

An examination of the Session Laws of 1888, recently published, shows that the last Legislature created, so to speak, ten new crimes in this State. The very first law enacted by the Legisla-

ture of 1888 added a misdemeanor to the long list of this minor class of offences now on the statute book. This was done for the benefit of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which is an organization growing out of the late civil war. Any person who shall wilfully wear the insignia or rosette of this order, or who shall use the same to obtain ald or assistance within this State, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear such insignia or rosette under the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of the order, is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, punshable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, or a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or both.

We suppose the purpose of this legislation is to prevent the deceptive use of military badges. But if there is to be a special statute making it a crime to wear a rosette of the Loyal Legion, why should we not have a separate statute of like nature applicable to each military badge now in use representing some similar organization?

Next we find a provision that all persons offending against any ordinance passed by the Common Council of the city of Kingston. in Ulster county, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by fine and imprisonment both. The subject of this statute is one which ought to be embraced in a more general enactment providing penalties for the violation of ordinances in any city in the State. There is no occasion for separate laws of this kind applicable to separate cities.

The act which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors at State and county fairs makes a violation of any of its provisions a misdemeanor, and subjects the offender to punishment by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. This seems less objection railway company made ap its expenditures sbie than the other statutes which have

The fourth and fifth crimes created by the last Legislature are defined in an act to confer certain powers upon the dock masters of collect any fees except those authorized by law. A violation of this provision is punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars, neither more nor less, and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, if the Court sees fit to impose this additional penalty. The same statute also makes it a misdemeanor for any person falsely to represent himself to be a dock master, or wrongfully perform the duties of a dock master. This offence may be punished by imprisonment in the county fail for a term not exceeding sixty days, in addition to which a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars may be imposed.

We see no reason why the taking of un authorized fees by dock masters and the wrongful personation of these officers should not be punishable under a statute of general application to be incorporated in the Penal Code, rather than under a particular statute

such as this one. The new law requiring ferry companies to post schedules of their rates of ferriage in certain public places provides that any corporation failing to comply with its provisions or posting a false schedule shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each and every day during which it shall neglect or refuse to post such schedules. This penalty is recoverable by any person who may sue therefor We do not approve of legislation for the benefit of informers or private detectives. It is well enough to insist that ferry companies shall make their charges known In the manner required by this act; but the duty of enforcing its provisions should have been imposed upon some public officer, as

for example, the District Attorney. Perhaps the most absurd illustration of the tendency to establish new crimes at the slightest provocation is to be found in the case of the Buffalo Historical Society. This institution is authorised to set apart certain property as a permanent trust fund, and to restrict the use and investment thereof. The last section of the statute reads as follows "Any manager or other officer of said society who shall vote for or consent to the misapplication of, said trust fund or any part thereof or any part of the income thereof or of the intestment of any part thereof, except as bereinbefore provided, shall be guilty of a misterneanor.'

Again we may ask why it would not be possible by means of general laws to provide for the punisiment of particular breaches of trust like this.

There is not so much fault to be found with the act "for the protection of purchasers of coal in cities of twelve hundred thousand inhabitants or over." Under this statute a licensed weigher of coal who gives short weight is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exseeding thirty days, or both.

Another new misdemessor, which can be committed, however, ony in Richmond county, is defined by an apt for the better protection of fish in the waters of Raritan Bay, prohibiting the use of certain note there. The fines collected under this statute are to

be divided equally between the county poor fund and the person making the complaint. Finally, the tenth new crime which we have discovered in the Session Laws of 1888

grows out of the new statute regulating charges for elevating grain, which was so bitterly opposed by the Produce Exchange of this city last spring. Any persons violating the provisions of that act are to be ad judged guilty of a misdemeanor, but the punishment does not include any imprisonment. The offender must pay a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and costs. So long as the punishment was to be purely pecuniary, there seems to have been no occasion to provide that a violation of this act should constitute a criminal offence. It would have been just as well to omit the declaration that the persons violating its provisions should be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. Indeed, this makes their effective prosecution more difficult, because in order to secure a conviction they must be proved guilty beyond any reasonable doubt, whereas if they were liable only to a civil action for a penalty, even if that penalty were ten thousand dollars, it would only be necessary to prove the case by a preponderance of evidence.

Humors of a Savage King.

It is only two years ago that King MWAN-GA of Uganda was burning scores of native Christians at the stake, and scouring the jungles with his soldiery to find the converts who had escaped and keep the flames of martyrdom blazing. His numerous people were called to witness that death by fire would be the terrible fate of all who embraced the faith of the Christian. The fairest portion of Central Africa was the scene of one of the most terrible massacres of modern times, culminating in the murder of Bishop HANNINGTON. All followers of the Cross who escaped a flery fate wandered homeless in the forests, not daring to show themselves in any of the villages.

All this is now changed. Two English missionaries are holding large Sunday meetings within sight of the King's palace. The interdict upon Christianity has been removed, and neither SPEKE, GRANT, STAN-LEY, EMIN Pasha, nor any other white man was over received in Uganda with half the honor and ceremony that recently distinguished the first visit of a humble missionary to the King.

When the Rev. Mr. WALKER was escorted. by his colleague, Mr. GORDON, to be introduced to Mwanga, the road for nearly a half mile was lined with warriors armed with spears and shields, and the missionaries adanced between the ranks, while drums beat a noisy welcome. Inside the palace yard they passed through lines of soldiers dressed in white and armed with guns. As they entered the audience room the native band began playing and all the chiefs and the King himself arose. The King placed his hand on his breast and bowed waved his guests to seats much nearer his person than visitors are usually permitted, and talked with them most kindly for a half hour. The white men were astonished, for they had not expected such marked attention and military honors. The Arabs who witnessed the audience say it is the first time a King of Uganda ever arose from his seat to receive a guest. At last accounts the English missionaries were still in high favor.

Mr. GONDON writes that the King now regrets the shocking murders he has committed. It is probable that Mwanga, seeing that the white nations are becoming more and more interested in Africa, thinks it politic to regard as friends the men whom he had treated as enemies. But the temper of the young despot is uncertain, and another storm of savage violence may succeed the present era of sunshine in Uganda.

The Roman Catholics.

Since the assembling, in the city of Cincinnati two months ago, of the representatives of the various societies of German Roman Catholics in the United States, the disagreements which had already existed between the English-speaking an speaking clergy in those dioceses, wherein this city. These officers are forbidden to Catholics of both kinds were about equally represented, seem to have culminated, and during the past week there has appeared a form of petition to the Propaganda in Rome. calling for a decisive declaration on the subject by the sovereign papal authorities. According to report, Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne and Bishop Mass of Covington, Ky., have been selected to present the petition in Rome on the occasion of their next visit, and to submit then a statement of the conditions which render expedient some action of ar authoritative kind, which will tend to reduce and abate the internal friction between the clergy and episcopal authorities in those parts of the country where a difference in language tends to separate Catholics in their Church organization, instead of in vital or important points of dogma or doctrine. The number of Roman Catholics in the

United States at present is 12,000,000, and 8,500,000 (or nearly 30 per cent.) are either of German birth or ancestry or hail from countries or provinces like Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Moravia, or Alsace-Lorraine, where the political power is vested in the Germans. The foundation and maintenance of parochial schools, lyceums, and colleges, the instruction of children. and the delivery of sermons has, of necessity, to be in a language understood by those who do not speak English as their native tongue. The effect of this has been the establishment in all communities in the United States where Roman Catholics are numerous, of churches designed to serve the spiritual needs of those who do not speak English. There are eleven German churches in the city of New York, two French, one Italian, one Bohemian, one Polish, and one wherein the sermon and instructions are in Spanish. In many of the Western dioceses notably in Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne, Green Bay, La Crosse, and Cleveland, a large part, if not the larger part, of the resident Roman Catholice speak German rather than English and in the choice of Bishops to preside over and administer the affairs of these several sees a not unnatural preference has been given to Germans and German-Americans. In some Eastern dioceses, too, as, for instance, the diocese of Newark of which Bishop Wigger is the ecclesiastical head, similar favor has been shown to Germans, with the result of more or less disagreement as to the internal policy and organization and the adoption of local reguations.

There are in the United States eighty-flye Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops. Of these twenty are German by birth or descent, ten are French or Belgian, and two are Spanish or of Central America. It is much more than probable that when the petition of the Western priests shall have been presented in Rome and the subject of which their petition treats fairly examined and freely discussed, some means may be found to secure and preserve more harmonious relations between the members of the clergy whose field of labor is in districts wherein the population is heterogeneous.

White such a result is very much to be de

sired, an improved condition of affairs is an

inevitable condition of the future, since the German-American Catholic population of the country is being Americanized very rapidly, and the proportion of those members of it who do not speak English is declining each year.

A most elaborate and interesting contribution to the discussion respecting Trusts is found in an article by Mr. GEORGE GUNTON lately published in the Political Science Quarferly. This article is transferred to our pages this morning, and we do not doubt that it will receive the careful consideration of many thousands of readers.

The topic is one which has been quite generally slurred over with very little intelligence and calm reflection. If as we believe, Trusts are a natural development of the principles of civilized business, it is exceedingly desirable that substantial information upon the subject should be disseminated: and we commend Mr. Gunton's facts and conclusions to that thoughtful and dispassionate study which the magnitude of his theme requires.

Governor Hill, has signified his willingness to sign a bill that has been prepared for introduction to the next Legislature providing for the appointment of eight female factory inspectors in this State. Enough votes to secure the adoption of the bill have already been promised by the members elected to both Houses. That the measure is desirable has been made evident by many of the reports about the condition of factory women that were in Governor HILL's hands last winter. It is provided by the bill that the Governor shall be empowered to appoint the female inspectors, and this provision will insure the selection of women fitted for the work.

It is satisfactory to hear of Mr. JAMES J. Coogan's determination to prosecute the men whom he accuses of defrauding him out of a large sum of money in his recent campaign for the Mayoralty. If a tithe of the current reports about Brother Coogan's losses are true, he certainly ought to have the evidence against his despoilers brought out in court. By punishing the guilty he would render a valuable service to the legitimate politics of the city.

We have already spoken of the punishment meted out by the courts of this city to violators of the registry law in the recent elections. Friday was the hardest day that these criminals have had. No fewer than seven of them were then subjected to the severe legal penalties provided for such cases. The worst of the offenders was sentenced to three years and nine months in State prison, and the others to periods of imprisonment varying in length. The warnings just given by the courts to this class of offenders will not be forgotten for some time. It cannot be said hereafter that the registry laws are disregarded in this city, or hat the penalties for their violation are not enforced. There has been no partisanship by any of the Judges whose duty it is to maintain the purity of the ballot box.

We learn by despatches from Dakota that the Democrats there are not less anxious than the Republicans for admission into the Union of the family of States. The people are soon to make the necessary constitutional prepara-tion for Statehood, and there is every reason why favorable action should be taken in their case at the first session of the next Congress.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

The Enormous Possibilities of the Tomato. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following, which I clip from the Portland Oregonian, comes in good time to enable me to turn back the tide of ridicule completely, which about three years ago threatened to engulf the greatest forward movement of the age, that of the new agriculture:

TORAYORS GROW OF TREES.

Mr. William McLaughlin of Albany has a tomate vine that was planted May 10 by him and has now attained the productous height of nearly thirteen feet, and is still growing. The main vine is nearly three inches in circumference, and the branches cover an area of twenty feet. On the vine can now be seen ripe and green fruit and blooms.

and blooms.

Here are the facts of the case briefly stated, The fibrous or "feeding" roots of the tomato plant are multitudinous, and the powers of multiplication of these roots seem to be quite unlimited when the plant is placed under the conditions of temperature and moisture in a fertificable that are best adapted to develop the growth to the utmost possibility. My experiments with the tomato convince me that with a good soil formed into a perfect sponge to a depth of ifferen or twenty feet, with water constantly flowing or pacellating through it or beneath it to the teen or twenty feet, with water constantly now-ing or percolating through it or beneath it, the sponge may be completely filled over a large area with the fibrous or feeding roots, so that this wonderful plant would extend and spread this wonderful plant would extend and spread this wonderful plant would extend and sprea its branches like a tree, filled with fruit of eno

its branches like a tree, med with his or well amous size.

This is one of the demonstrations of my experiments with the new agriculture, showing that with its application to the land it is simply impossible to fix a limit to the productive powers of our mother earth to provide her children with subsistence abundantly, under proper conditions of temperature and moisture of the soil. Our globe may, indeed, be made to support in plenty and comfort countless millions where only thousands now only struggle for existence.

A. N. Colli.

Wellaying, N. Y., Nov. 13,

existence. WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 13,

"For my part." said Major W. H. Thomas, as he bit off the end of a cigar and went rambling through his pockets for a match. "for my part I favor a Western man for the Presidency next time, and I have my mind's eye at present on Congressman Bynum of the Indianapolis district. I have been watching him for some time, and he strikes me as being one of the coming men. He is young, has brains and energy, and is a Domocrat for all there is is it."
"Who is your choice for second place?"
"Hugh Grant, above all others. He is another young man, true blue and a slashing fighter. The race he made for Mayor in New York city, his willingness to sacrifice pursonal ambition to party alvancement, showed us that he is full of good qualities and combines the generalized for a successful national contest."

"Then you abandon Hill?" From the Courier-Journal

A Ticket for 1892.

the essentials for a successful national contest."
Then you abandon Hill?"
"Yes: but I do not condemn him. I have cause to know from my New York correspondence that the liquor men, irrespective of party, you might say, cliqued to elect Hill Governor because their business interests were considered safe in his hands. This element raised as much as \$300,000 to aid Hill. When it was turned over to him he very patriotically took it to Mr. Bryce and asked that it be applied by the National Committee for the whole Democratic tickst. To have done otherwise would have meant political death for him."
"As a business man, hayer, what do you think of the proposition to elect a President every six years?"
"With safe restrictions and medifications of the veto power I, should favor such a movement as a business man, but as a citizen I should not. Elections afford me a great deal of interest."

Col. Ingersoll's Poem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The " poem by Col. Ingersell" copied by you from 'arrent Literature in Sanday's Ses is taken from a tribute to Ebon C. Ingersoll, spoken over his brother's coffin by Col. Intersoil in 1879, and from a lecture delivered a long white ago some word mechanic dovestiled the two exquisite bilatogether, and as very often happens in the mixing of twe things good in themselves, made a failure of the job. Col. Intersoil's matches pade a failure of the job. Col. Intersoil's matches pade a failure of the job. Col. Intersoil's matches pade a failure of the job. Col. Intersoil's matches pade a failure of the intersoil of the same and the failure of the property of the patents of the patents of the patents of the pade and the conjunction of the pade and the conjunction of the week arry old news and the conjung of the appearance of the poem with the synctronous beginning of the week very old news and the conjung of the appearance of the poem with the synctronous beginning of the week of prayer is without serious polit. No don't the Colonie will be prayed for but I dannot imagine with much access. The Colonie has never denied immeriatily his idea of the patents of the colonies with the colonies with the task mind) made failt in a future bilatile of the patents of the patents without a fail of the published works all of which I have many times read.

Example M. M. COONALD. gersoll, spoken over his brother's coffin by Col. Ingersoll

From the San Francisco Chris Congressman Thomas B. Reed of Maine was interviewed has night on the subject of the great Repub Bean victory. "What legislation will be introduced in

"The next session will be the last of the Fiftieth Congress, and I do not anticipate that anything of impor-tance will be accomplished, but in the Fifty-first Cona when both Houses will have a Republican major-l believe that a tariff bill will be passed which will gress when both Houses will have a Republican major-ity. I believe that a tariff bill will be passed which will reduce the surplus if there is any, without injuring the great manufacturing interests of the country.

Col. Higgins's Correct Idea

Eugene Higgins says that when he wins he wants the result. Eugene is right. Nugwumpery is good enough for Chine, but it won't do in a robust young remails.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD. What Gen, R. H. Jackson Has to Say of

Its Service in Camp. The report made to Adjutant-General Drum by Major R. H. Jackson, Fifth Artillery. Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., on this year's encampment at Peckskill, is all the more interesting and valuable since this same officer inspected the camp two years ago. He is thus able to report not only upon its actual condition, but upon whatever progress has been

made in it since 1886.

Beginning with the uniform of the State troops, Gen. Jackson commends the blouses as fitting well and adding to the soldierly appearance of the men. But the old glazed knapsack with wooden frame "would be of very little ise in active service." As for the arms and accoutrements. " they were always in a clean, serviceable condition." The work of all the staff departments at the camp is warmly "The kitchen and mess hall were marvels of neatness and comfort. The food was excellent and well cooked. There was an excellent corps of waiters." The quartermaster's, subsistence, ordnauce, medical, and pay departments are all praised. There was very little sickness in camp.

Of the drill it was noted that attention was chiefly given to what could not be as well practised in the armories:

chiefly given to what could not be as well practised in the armortos:

The areas parages and guard mountings were as a rule, very creditably extented, and it was riseasant to observe the decided improvement in these ceremonies made by each command during its week it camp. The company drils were well sold devoted to skrimishing. The battation drils were, with some two exceptions only in such movements as could not be executed in the armories. There were some good battation skirnishing armories. There were some good battation skirnish drils by all the battations out notably by the sixty difficult of the statistic of the provisional hattations. A great deal more attenuous as and to this instruction in the camp his year than there was two years ago. Indiced that at partation or itself and the company commanders, guides, a.c. while the tatistions were sent statistic or an armoral than the company commanders, guides, a.c. while the tatistions were a statistic or or at a rest. The greatly rocument of the statistic of the commanders should, thus, for matter the officers and sergeants in the movements to be executed before the battations are tormed for drill.

The discipling is said to have been very

The discipline is said to have been "very good Indeed." With the exception of "some little disorder." on one occasion in the Eleventh Regiment, the camp was remarkably quiet:

The men behaved admirably and were obedient and respectfal. There was no noise in camp between taps and reveile, and no horsen ay or unfoodery at any time. Every others and man seemed mily impressed with the idea nat the camp of instruction was a place for disorder of any is are to be learned and the camp inspector was a place for disorder of any is are to be learned and not a place for disorder of any is are to be learned and not a place for disorder of any is a raise. We are to describe the camp inspector, dayl. Horatio & stock the camp inspector was a raise was a raise when the camp inspector was a raise of the various commands. Out of duty was well performed, particularly so during the last days in camp or the discrete at the one of them can always and of the guarda as well as the non-commissioned officers were required to visit and instruct the sentines of each releast and to see that each sentinel performed his duty property. Unit. N. B. Thurston. Twenty-second degiment, who was detailed by the post commander as instructor of the guards, is a thorough the companion of the guards and distructed the inflex hey would be called on to perform during their tours of guard duty. It was instructive was in the dulies they would be called on to perform during their tours of guard duty. It was instructively observe how alternively the antilence, comportably sead upon camp stools in the shade followed the Captain as he described, step by step the duties of olders, and observe how alternively the antilence, comportably sead upon camp stools in the shade followed the Captain as he described, step by step the duties of olders, see a captain the command of the camp and observe how alternively the antilence, comportably sead upon camp stools in the shade followed the Captain as he described, step by step the duties of olders, see a captain the comman

Gen. Jackson concludes that "the camp is well named a camp of instruction." It has been greatly improved in drainage and other matters since 1886, and Col. Phisterer's conduct of business in the Adjutant's office is as worthy of praise as two years ago.

SHE DID NOT DANCE.

How Mr. Chamberlain Came to Take as Interest in Miss Endleott, From the Courter Journal.

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Prom the Courter-Journal.

The Secretary of State gave a dinner to the Commission, and those invited to meet them were Mr. Justice-sleet Lamar, Mr. Justice-sleet Invitations to meet simply "Mr. Chamberlain." Your correspondent was standing near when Mr. Chamberlain, arriving from the dinner at 11 P. M. was introduced to Miss Endicott, she being the first lady Miss West presented. It was Saturday night, and the invitations read for 9 o'clock, As all who emjoyed dancing in the beautiful ball room of the legation knew that the music would cease at midnight, they were prompt in arriving, and quickly deserted the drawing rooms for the ball. Miss West kept her position near the door of the middle drawing room to welcome lady guests as they entered. For this reason only Miss Endicott and a low others who did not dance were with Miss West when the gentlemen, in company with Secretary Bayard, arrived. Miss Endicott is very ready in conversation, and as soon as Mr. Chamberlain was introduced a lively conversation ensued. The young lady has a brilliant color, light-brown bair, and large blue eyes. She looked handsome in blue tulle oversilk, and so the Stritisher seemed to think, for he was in no hurry to mingle with the guests and enlarge his circle of new acquaintances.

Every one remembers what a social time field with the guests and enlarge his circle of new acquaintances.

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Yanker Detectives in Canada.

From the Toronto Empire. There are three sharp American detectives There are three sharp American detectives quartered at the Resin Rouse, and they are evidently tent on business. Of course, they are registered under assumed names, but at least one of the detrectives is identified with the Adams Express Company of the United states. The increasing secupits to prevail among those who have interested themselves in wideling their novements that they are shadowing some great Yankee beedler or express whist who has "skipped to Cana a" One of them spends considerable time in he bilinary from, and is an expert at the game. They are all working the same string, but they do not peak to each other under the cold gaze of the public. What the racket really is is an assert.

A Grateful Moonshiner. From the New Orleans Times Deciment.

ATLANTA. Nov. 14 — Dan Lonzley las moon-shiner, and he is in Fulton county juli, About a month ago Langley was tried and convicted in the Federal court. He stated to Judge Nov-man that he was engaged to be married and the wedding day was set for the 21st of November, and the Judge therefore made the November, and the Judge therefore made the imprisonment sentence for only one month. The sentence will expire on Menday, and Langley will at once leave for his home in Gordon county, where he will meet the girl that he left beined him, and she wedding will take place on Wednesday. Langley expresses his intention of sending a gallon of moonstine whiskey to Judge Kewman as a connubial reminder.

Planwisy pains asthmatic at it all throat affections are soon reliated by that certain remedy for coughs and colds for Javan's Expectorant—adm.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOMBER.

The weddings of the week have been in the highest degree interesting. That of Judge Brady's voupger daughter took all the world unprepared, and among the hundreds of people who crowded Trirrity Chapel on Thursday orning probably not half a dozen knew-that the demure little bridesmaid who walked up the alsle in her quaint Directoire costume was to be herself a bride in a few hours. Eurorise parties have been long ago condemned, even when they come with masked and dominoed reveilers, as in the case of Mr. Van Alen's muchtalked-of party at Newport, but surprise weddings have a flavor of romance about them. Mrs. Sidney Harris, Jr., has not yet asked fo the congratulations of her friends, but she should at least receive their thanks for the exeltement which she has given them.

Her sister, Mrs, Charles Albert Stevens, provided new sensations of quite a differen kind for the crowd who assembled at Trining Chapel on Thursday morning in the pouring rain, to see her as a bride; and It is fair to b Maye that no lover of the beautiful or pi turesque regretted the effort he may have made to struggle with the elements on his we to or from the church. For certainly no most beautiful picture ever delighted the eyes the Miss May Brady presented on her wedding day. Apart and distinct from all else, eva from her picturesque group of bridesmate she stood out the most peerless and expuidte of white-robed maidens. Satin and hee lent their aid of course, and dismonds sparkled in her hair and at her throat, but her radiant beauty shone through it all and called forth a murmur of admiration as she valked up the broad aisle of the church,

The chancel group was extremely pretty. as the costumes of the bridesmaids of Directoire cut and in Directoire colors were very becate-looking girls who were them. The two The discipline is said to have been "very good indeed." With the execution of "some little disorder" on one occasion in the Eleventh Regiment, the camp was remarkably quiet: fair cousins, Miss Emeline Heckscher and Miss Georgiana Borryman, looked especially pretty. and the accident of there being but liftle disparity of neight among them added much to the symmetry of the group. Even for those who were not present at the reception and banquet in Judge Brady's house, the welding

was one to be enjoyed and remembered. For so well-known and popular a girl, Miss Brady's bridal offerings were, of course, exceptionally handsome. Relatives and friends lavished silver and jewels upon her, and the bridegroom must have ransacked the East to find pearls of such remarkable size, purity, and symmetry as those that form the pendant to his wedding gift. They are not numerous, of course, as those that compose Mrs. Belmont's celebrated necklace, and perhaps not equal in size to some of those in the present Duchess di Dino's collection, but they are very superb gems for all that. One of the most unique presents was a point lace fan, from Gen. Sickles, of which the mother-of-pearl sticks were studded with large diamonds. But probably the offering that most gladdened the heart of the genial host of the day was a Brobdingnagian punch bowl, almost as big as a bath tub. in highly chased and polished silver, which was presented to his daughter by Judge Brady's brethren of the Supreme Court bench. The marriage of Miss Endicott and Mr. Chamberlain, which took place in Washington on the same day and at the same hour, and in the midst of the same warring elements as Miss Brady's, seems to have been a much less festive affair, although all the hip taries of State assembled to bone sion. But a bride without a w 'd

as prosaic as a wedding without cake, and Miss Endicott wore a ing costume, not in the least suggestive of bridal finery. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Whitney were much more gayly attired, and must shadows of the picture. Perhaps the mature age of the bridegroom may have suggested to the young bride the propriety of extreme simplicity of attire, or it may have had some remote connection with the Mayflower, the early

Puritans, and Plymouth Bock. Dr. William May and Miss Amy Draper were a very handsome couple as they stood at the altar of St. Thomas's Church, well matched as to size, and the blooming beauty of the bride much enhanced by the richness of her wedding lace. There was only one bridesmaid-Miss her sister, and looked extremely well in a resecolored gown with a profusion of blush reses at her waist and in her hand. She went through the trying ordeal of walking alone up the sisle with much grace and self-posse At the small reception which followed the church ceremony at Mr. Draner's house the May family, in all its branches, was well represented. Mrs. Frederick May, the handspine mother of very handsome children, among whom was the bridegroom of the day. extremely well in black lace and velvet. Mrs. Arthur Randolph, the widowed sister of Dr. May, was also in black velvet, and, with Mes. Beavor-Webb, another sister. Mrs. William Jay, a cousin, and Mrs. William P. Dougles,

made an attractive group of young women. The Hunt ball at Orange on Friday evening was a very successful affair, although signalized by the same atroclous weather that las accompanied pretty nearly all country festyities during this very moist autumn. Pink was worn by all the members of the club, and a Hunting quadrille was danced, in which Mr. and Mrs. Powers Farr. Mr. and Mrs. Denglas Robinson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Turnure, Miss Draper, Miss Wilmerding, and Miss Elizaboth Van Rensselaer took part. Dancing was kept up until very near the hour when the M. F. H. appeared with the hounds for the morning run, after which a Hunt breakfasi was

served at the Country Club. The engagement of Miss Margaret Jaria daughter of the late Irving Paris, to the Bev. Henry Schwab, formerly of St. Mark's parish, and now rector of St. Mary's, Manhattavellle. has been recently announced.

Weddings will be the only society events of this week and the week after. On Tueday Miss Fearsall and Mr. Walker will be mirried at Calvary Church. On Wednesday come the wedding of Miss Remsen and Mr. Hilliouse, and on Thursday that of Mr. George Post and Miss Julia Colton Smith. The latter wiliprobably be a profty affair, as there are to ie six bridesmaids-Miss Smith, a younger siter o the bride; Miss Lina Post, Miss Minturn Mis Appleton. Miss Thayer, and one other toun lady. The ceremony will take place h th Church of the Ascension, where the newalts place by Lafarge is attracting a great chal admiring notice.

This prevalence of typhold fever in the sul urbs and environs of New York, as well as places more remote from It, is a compensati to that part of the community who were led duty or inclination to spend the summer in town. One physician alone has had twelve cases of which six have terminated in death. Mr. Harry Alexandre has been lying very ill at his country seat on Staten Island for nearly three weeks, and at one time his life was despaired of. Mrs. Joseph Alexardre has also been attacked with the insidious disease, and has been removed to town for medical treatment. A younger son of Mr. throp has had a comparatively mid form of the malady, and Mr. Lindley H. Ch. and is still seriously fit with it home near New London. Mr. his countr deman Dra ton has had an attack of low feer bordering on typhoid, affd several other will-known pe

cons have been sudering in the ame way.

The determination of Mr. Donid De V. Gr. ham to turn his talents to more remunerate. necount by appearing in Land h opera 16 taken his friends by surprise. He makes first appearance at the Chestaut Street re atre. Philadelphia, on Jan. 16 and alread large number of boxes have been engaged? New York lastics for his dibut.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ous and the Misses of sailed yesterday in the Aurinia for a two-months' absence in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. a-ing Grinnell and Miss Elizafeth Lyman lebe the French steamer.
The Thursday Evening Jub has voted

raise its annual dues from \$2 to \$5, and to propriate for the literary and artistic ex of each entertainment the sum of \$100.